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For botanically derived materia medica and their use see MA1 Iran, 35: Hooper and Field, category 116, pp. 80-122, 124-181 and 183-188.

For a list of native terms for various plants and drugs see MA1 Iran, 35: Hooper and Field, category 116, pp. 217-241.

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ANNEX F

PUBLIC HEALTH

I. Introduction

Extent of Progress Made in Public Health

In the past 30 years health services in Iraq have improved considerably. In 1918 the country had only one hospital, contrasted with the present 89 hospitals (4,812 in-patient beds or one bed per 1,000 people) and 448 dispensaries. Control measures including the use of vaccines, particularly for smallpox, have cut down the incidence of epidemics during the last few years. Cholera has not occurred since 1931 and the plague not since 1935. Smallpox and louse-borne typhus also seem to be under control. An Institute of Endemic Diseases has been set up with headquarters in Baghdad. Steps have already been taken to control malaria and a good deal of information is being assembled on schistosomiasis (bilharzia) and ankylostomiasis. Nevertheless, the main endemic diseases—malaria, schistosomiasis, trachoma, and ankylostomiasis—are still very common.

In 1949 there were 797 doctors practicing in Iraq, of whom 419 or 53 percent were in Baghdad. There were about 387 government pharmacies and 252 pharmacists working in private pharmacies in the larger towns.

The doctors are supplemented by 265 health officials, originally trained primarily to staff village dispensaries, and 400 nurses and 659 dressers (male hospital attendants), about one to every four or five hospital beds. There are also private nurses, midwives and dressers, and 130 public vaccinators who are employed on a permanent basis. In 1948 and 1949, 3,061,955 and 2,080,777 smallpox vaccinations were made (the 1947 census showing a total population of 4,799,500).

Malaria, trachoma and bronchitis were the main hospital cases; the dysenteries, anemias, wounds, syphilis and phthisis were

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

164 757 also frequent causes for hospitalization. In 1949 there were 5,876,336 visits to health institutions for treatment.

Public Health Budget

744 652 164 In 1951-52, ID 2,089,180 (7.6 percent of the total budget) were allocated to health services, as compared to ID 187,672 in 1931. Because of the prevalence of endemic diseases and the constant danger of epidemics, it would not be unreasonable to spend 10 percent of the total budget on health services.

759 Salaries for personnel in the medical service appear to be low in relation to the cost of living, although they are not low compared to other civil service salaries. The basic salaries, exclusive of cost-of-living allowances, range from ID 5.15 a month for a dresser, to ID 25 for a doctor and ID 80 for a director-general.

Current Health Conditions

165 In spite of the undeniable progress in health conditions, there is need for further improvement. Definitive data are lacking on total birth and death rates, but some figures are available on the infant mortality rate, which is probably the best index of the social circumstances of an area. For Baghdad, the recorded rate in 1949 was 128 deaths per thousand births. Iraqi doctors who have worked in different parts of the country consider the rate to be about 250 per thousand, on the average, compared with about 34 deaths per thousand live births in highly developed countries.

164 Among the people as a whole, malaria seems to be the chief killer, especially in country districts. In the main cities the leading causes of deaths were intestinal diseases, tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. These diseases and trachoma seriously affect the ability of men and women to work efficiently and are among the major causes of low productivity of labor in Iraq. For example, candidates for the police service are frequently rejected because of defective eyesight and what is characterized as "poor physique" associated with chronic malaria, schistosomiasis, etc. About 20 percent of the young men liable for military service are found to be unfit.

Heart trouble, cancer and other organic disturbances are far outnumbered by diseases which are essentially social in origin. Most of them can be traced to lack of hygiene, poor sanitation and

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APPENDIX

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TABLE 1

HOSPITALS, HOSPITAL BEDS, DISPENSARIES AND DOCTORS
(by provinces, with populations)

Provinces	Hospitals	Beds	Dispensaries	Doctors	Population
Baghdad	30	1,988	56	419	805,293
Mosul	8	303	47	67	601,589
Basra	7	539	21	65	352,039
Hilla	5	264	21	25	261,903
Diyala	3	87	29	24	273,336
Diwaniya	3	117	25	22	333,787
Dulaim	4	181	18	12	193,294
Erbil	4	100	23	17	240,273
Kirkuk	5	207	28	58	285,878
Suleimaniya	3	103	15	14	222,732
Kerbela	3	228	14	22	276,670
Muntafiq	5	205	17	18	369,806
Kut	4	127	22	14	224,792
Amara	5	353	12	20	308,108
Totals	89	4,802	348	797	4,749,500

TABLE 2

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NUMBER OF VISITS TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR TREATMENT
(by provinces)

Provinces	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Baghdad	1,004,856	1,255,348	1,523,935	1,471,621	1,553,020	1,664,023
Basra	306,612	312,842	378,903	373,735	381,907	382,241
Mosul	423,819	455,584	509,410	541,881	576,291	644,647
Amara	269,536	291,722	336,025	345,873	297,987	279,273
Erbil	144,453	155,649	147,164	165,704	150,572	168,980
Diwaniya	324,148	351,092	319,131	361,368	364,949	380,720
Diyala	288,912	284,181	319,518	343,626	322,715	357,198
Dulaim	199,063	199,996	239,952	248,285	227,797	222,030
Hilla	320,087	364,942	306,319	436,523	434,789	408,278
Kerbela	375,591	308,693	397,757	356,427	428,911	431,666
Kirkuk	133,571	168,809	229,044	209,588	202,219	206,556
Kut	188,978	230,255	202,970	211,061	234,522	257,991
Muntafiq	247,293	255,185	297,433	327,114	277,494	285,306
Suleimaniya	141,406	146,185	194,126	193,919	203,251	187,427
Totals	4,368,325	4,780,483	5,401,687	5,586,725	5,656,424	5,876,336

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TABLE 5

CASES OF EYE DISEASES

Diseases	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Trachoma	533,089	501,280	558,323	532,310	524,940	452,084
Conjunctivitis	410,522	422,572	481,877	447,425	445,376	510,668
Tumors of the Eye	5,806	7,699	7,371	9,460	10,258	6,575
Other Eye Diseases	65,615	71,626	60,428	58,256	51,985	70,392
Total....	1,015.032	1.003.177	1,107,999	1,047,451	1,032,559	1,039,719

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TABLE 6

TREATMENTS FOR MALARIA AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TREATMENTS AT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

(By provinces: 1943-48)

Province	Total Treatments	Treatments for Malaria	Percentage
Baghdad	7,751,167	306,139	4
Basra	2,041,579	394,039	19
Mosul	2,909,256	475,065	16
Amara	1,769,157	102,172	6
Erbil	903,520	140,748	16
Diwaniya	2,000.261	300,043	15
Diyala	1,850,371	301,318	16
Dulaim	1,283,546	124,965	10
Hilla	2,131,928	487,170	23
Kerbela	2,180.664	487,886	22
Kirkuk	1,032,349	123,341	12
Kut	1,254,617	89,506	7
Muntafiq	1,624,345	240,525	15
Suleimaniya	1,005,355	97,714	10

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TABLE 7

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TREATMENTS FOR MALARIA AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TREATMENTS AT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

(By years)

Year	Total Treatments	Treatments for Malaria	Percentage
1923	317,615	57,552	18.1
1924	396,466	63,939	16.1
1925	501,925	86,688	17.3
*1926	645,392	175,923	27.3
1927	597,367	103,477	17.3
1928	636,861	87,467	13.7
*1929	1,035,524	158,902	15.3
1930	1,232,020	151,063	12.3
*1931	1,461,627	189,218	13.0
1932	1,600,933	178,871	11.2
*1933	2,113,273	239,629	11.3
1934	2,462,181	272,770	11.1
1935	3,882,079	338,804	8.7
*1936	3,780,982	640,967	17.0
1937	3,986,437	582,973	14.6
1938	4,093,753	524,292	12.8
1939	3,496,946	490,310	14.0
*1940	3,292,618	663,432	20.1
*1941	3,733,303	726,339	19.5
1942	3,875,657	575,780	14.9
1943	4,024,421	509,545	12.7
1944	4,368,327	540,333	12.4
1945	4,780,483	556,613	11.6
*1946	5,401,687	742,921	13.8
1947	5,586,725	717,831	12.8
1948	5,656,424	603,698	10.7
1949	5,876,336	492,602	8.4

* Flood year

8:Campbell T-5 (no date) 1949 MH1 Iraq MH1

against my uncle. I must not reveal my identity to him.

So Rejab sat in the guest-house, and he was thinking: It is my right to marry this girl. How can I prevent the marriage? And Hamed looked around his guest-house and he saw a strange youth of great beauty seated there, and he asked: Who is he? They answered: He is one of the Shammar princes from Hail, and we do not know his name. Then Rejab rose and thanked his host and left the assembly, and he took his horse and rode off. But when he was in the cover of the palm trees he halted and turned to look at the house of Hamed, for he thought: I must carry off the girl this very day. He saw that the women's quarter was heavily guarded by slaves and eunuchs armed with swords, and all the doors to the courtyard were guarded, nor was it possible to gain entrance. But he saw also that the House of the Dawn was situated at a distance from the house, that its odours (may they be far from you) should not disturb the people of the house, and he cursed himself and thought: Had I come one day earlier I could have carried off the girl when she comes at dawn to visit the House of the Dawn, but now there is no time to wait another day. Then an idea came to him, and he took his horse and rode at a canter to Samawa.

In the bazaar of Samawa, Rejab bought first a woman's dress, and he wrapped it up and concealed it in his cloak. Then he went to the pharmacist and he bought three Roman pills. Now, let it be known to you that in these days we have many and complicated medicines, but then we had only simple remedies, and the Roman pill served both for a man and for his animals, for verily it was said, One for a man, two for a horse, three for a camel. And he took the three Roman pills and he went to the shop of the sweet maker and he bought from him a tray of the

8:Campbell T-5 (no date) 1949 MH1 Iraq MH1

finest sweets, and he cut open the largest and the best sweet and placed inside it the three Roman pills, saying to the sweetmaker: My she-camel will not take pills, therefore I have to conceal them in sweets.

Rejab mounted his horse and rode back to his tent, and there he ordered his slave Ahmed to load the animals, and to take them to a mound which was eight hours' march out into the desert on a little used route. Then he mounted a fresh horse, and taking the woman's clothes and the sweets under his cloak, he rode out to the house of Hamed. But when he was near to the house he took his horse and tethered it in the concealment of the palm trees near to the House of the Dawn. Then he put on the woman's clothes and hid his own clothes near his horse, and he put the tray of sweets on his shoulder and walked towards the house, crying in a girl's voice: Buy my sweets and buy luck. And his veil he let fall after the manner of gypsies, for his moustache was not grown, and he was beautiful to behold, and the slaves and sentries who saw him thought: What a pretty gypsy girl is this. Perchance we can have some fun with her this night. And they let Rejab enter the courtyard of the harem.

Then the women servants came crowding around Rejab and they wanted to buy sweets, but he gave them not, saying: First I must sell the largest sweet for a piece of silver to her who is about to marry, for it will bring her luck and a fine boy child. And the women cried: Take the gypsy girl to our mistress, that she may be cheered up, for verily she is weeping now, for she likes not this marriage.

They took Rejab and led him into the chamber in which was seated the Lady Aliya, the daughter of Hamed, and she was weeping in a manner to tear the heart. And the maids and servants said to her: Mistress, buy a sweet

8:Campbell T-5 (no date) 1949 MH1 Iraq MH1

And how bitter was the centre of her sweet. For the Lady Aliya knew not that the sweet contained three Roman pills, the dose for a camel.

When Rejab reached his horse he stripped off the clothes of a girl and he put on his own clothes, and he strapped on his sword, and he stood by his horse, watching the House of the Dawn and thinking: It will not be long now. And after ten minutes he saw the Lady Aliya come out of the gate of the courtyard and her step was the step of one in haste, and she made towards the House of the Dawn. And when the Lady Aliya was near the House of the Dawn, but before she could enter it, Rejab rode down on her and seized her in his arms and pulled her across his horse, and he covered her mouth with his hand, nor could she utter a scream, and he turned his horse and galloped off in the direction of the desert. And with such dash and speed did he do this that the sentries saw nothing, for they were looking into the courtyard thinking: It is not fitting that we stare at the Lady Aliya while she walks towards the House of the Dawn.

When they had galloped some distance from the house of Hamed, Rejab released his hand from Aliya's mouth, and she looked at his face and she saw that he had the face of the pretty gypsy girl. And she thought: If my captor is indeed a man, and so it appears, then I am indeed in luck, for he is handsomer by far than that horrible old landowner to whom my father was going to marry me. But there was agony and pain in the stomach of Aliya, and she said: O noble stranger, let me down for a moment that I may ease myself. And Rejab replied: Wait until we are in the desert when we may see if we are pursued.

After they had entered the desert, and when there was a clear mile behind them to watch for pursuit, Rejab per-